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ETHIOPIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE UNION MEETING IN GHANA

LD2704-04Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/[illegible]

[Text] A three-man delegation led by Comrade Gedlu Tekle, first vice chairman of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union [AETU], left for the Ghanian capital of Accra this morning to attend the meeting of the All-African Trade Union Unity Organization.

Comrade Gedlu said on his departure that since the AETU is a member of the All-African Trade Union Unity Organization, it is doing its best to meet its responsibility of enhancing the objective of the common effort. He pointed out that the delegation will explain at the all-African union meeting the international imperialist and reactionary conspiracy to dismember Ethiopia and violate its unity and territorial integrity.

Comrade Gedlu stated that the AETU was fully confident that the all-African trade unions meeting will undertake all such initiatives as it deems appropriate to score a decisive victory over the forces of reaction and imperialism in the world in general and in this part of Africa in particular.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

NC2710Q1Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 27 February--In a letter he has sent to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Uthman Salih Sabi, chairman of the Central Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, expressed the Eritrean people's deep anxiety over the U.S. silence on the Eritrean issue at a time when hundreds of the Eritrean people's sons are being martyred by the Soviet weapons which are pouring into Ethiopia in large quantities as well as by the U.S. weapons which have been pouring into it via Israel.

Sabi, currently on a visit to Doha, affirmed the moral and legal responsibility of the United States for the current war between Eritrea and Ethiopia because of the resolution which the UN General Assembly issued in 1950, a resolution which was drafted and passed with the help of the U.S. delegation. That resolution determined the future of the Eritrean people without a just referendum held for that purpose.

Sabi appealed to President Carter to intervene and act to solve the Eritrean problem in a just way on the basis of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination and giving Ethiopia transit facilities at Eritrean seaports in accordance with international agreements.

The Eritrean official asked President Carter to enable a delegation from Eritrea to be present at the UN Security Council when it discusses the Eritrean problem, which is an international and not an Ethiopian problem. He also called for sending a UN factfinding mission to Eritrea.

SOMALIA

U.S. POLICY ON AID TO ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA CRITICIZED

NC2[illegible]00Y Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 25 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Mogadiscio, Feb 25 (AFP)--Somalia yesterday accused the United States of delivering military material to Ethiopia and of maintaining an ambiguous and contradictory policy on the Horn of Africa.

Acting Information Minister Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein said that the U.S. had originally declared itself ready to deliver arms to Somalia, then affirmed that it would not send them either to Somalia or Ethiopia while the conflict between them continued, and "now sends military material" to Ethiopia. The minister's comments referred to Washington's decision on Friday to send 20 lorries worth 700,000 dollars to Addis Ababa.

"This attitude can only prolong the conflict and complicate still more the search for a viable solution to the problem", he said.

The minister also criticised Washington for having demanded "the withdrawal from Ogaden of Somali troops who are not there", and the U.S. desire to put the matter before the United Nations Security Council with a view to "making legal Ethiopia's reoccupation of liberated Western Somalia".

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES RALLY ON HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT

LD2720527 Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] No amount of modern arms and hired foreign forces can block the march of a people struggling for a just cause, and there is no doubt that the iron will of the liberation fronts and the unity of the Somali people will prevail. This was said this afternoon by Somali Vice President Culmie when he addressed over 100,000 members of the Somali Democratic Women's organisation who staged a mass rally at the unknown soldiers monument in Mogadiscio.

Challe Culmie called on the world community of nations to condemn the USSR and Cuba for their armed intervention in the Horn of Africa conflict, which, he said, is purely an African issue. The vice president said the Somali Democratic Republic will welcome any effort by the OAU to hold peace negotiations in order to find a solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa on the basis of granting the right of self-determination to the peoples of Western Somalia, Afar, Abo and Eritrea. The Somali vice president called on Somali women to prepare to defend their country and to redouble their efforts in economic production.

UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOGADISCIO

LD2415247 Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A British parliamentary delegation led by MP Julain Amery arrived in Mogadiscio this morning. The delegation, which will hold talks with Somali leaders on the situation in the Horn of Africa, will stay in the country for 4 days.

The delegation was warmly received at the airport by the chairman of the Somali socialist revolutionary party economics bureau, Challe Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud, and Basa Muhammad Sufi, an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TANZANIA

NYERERE APPOINTS NEW SECRETARY GENERALS

LD271854Y Dar Es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Mwalimu Nyerere, today appointed secretary generals of the party's mass organizations.

Ndugu Alfred Tandau has been appointed secretary general of the Union of Tanzania Workers and Ndugu Rajabu Heri has been appointed secretary general of the youth organization. The new secretary general for the Union of Tanzania Women is Ndugu Msimu Hassan. The Tanzanian Parents' Association secretary general is Ndugu Athumani Juma Mhina, and secretary general for the Union of Cooperative Societies is Ndugu Daniel (Makemba).

In accordance with the party's constitution, all the appointees will be members of the National Executive Committee.

Following these changes, Mwalimu, as president of the United Republic of Tanzania, has reshuffled his cabinet; he has appointed Ndugu Tandau, formerly minister for works, to be minister without portfolio. Ndugu Tandau has been succeeded by Ndugu Samuel Sitta, who was junior minister for works.

President Nyerere has also appointed Ndugu Daniel (Makemba) to be minister without portfolio. Ndugu (Makemba), who was the junior minister for water, energy and minerals, is being succeeded by Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, formerly junior minister for health.

Mwalimu has also appointed two members of parliament to be junior ministers. Ndugu (Edgar Maokola Majogo), MP for Nachingwea, becomes junior minister for works, and Ndugu (Gwasa Sebabili), MP for Ngara, becomes junior minister for health.

VISIT OF FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER CONTINUES

LD271544Y Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] Dar es Salaam--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere reached agreement in Dar es Salaam on Monday that the problem of the future independence of Namibia should be settled not by force but by peaceful negotiation. After intensive talks, which lasted 2 hours longer than planned, German conference circles said that hope of a peaceful Namibia settlement has been strengthened. There are "chances for progress."

It was also said that Genscher has received the assurance that Tanzania will continue to exercise a moderating influence on the South-West African liberation movement, SWAPO.

In his talks with Nyerere, Prime Minister Edward Sokoine and Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, Genscher stressed the Federal Government's opinion that African conflicts must be solved by the Africans themselves without outside interference. He supports the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the African states so that "claims to power from outside Africa will remain unsuccessful." Here Genscher was alluding indirectly to Soviet activity in Africa.

At the conclusion of their talks, the Tanzanian president and the federal foreign minister emphasized that bilateral relations between Bonn and Dar es Salaam will be intensified in both the political and economic spheres.

Nyerere, Genscher Talk

LD2720SOY Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Feb 78 ID/EA

[Text] President Nyerere has stressed that the so-called internal settlement talks in Salisbury were irrelevant and would produce nothing. He told an international news conference at the State House in Dar es Salaam this evening that a real settlement in Rhodesia would only be brought about by more pressure in the liberation struggle and the implementation of the Anglo-American proposals.

Mwalimu emphasized that rebel Ian Smith was not a fool, and his terms for the so-called internal settlement only point out his determination for continued white supremacy in the colony. The president pointed out that the internal settlement was simply rebel Smith's gimmick to deceive the world that he was now becoming reasonable, so that he may buy more time. He said the danger now was that even the major powers were being hoodwinked by the gimmick.

On the liberation struggle in southern Africa in general, Mwalimu said it was shameful for the Western countries to maintain economic links with the minority regimes in southern Africa because they do not need to trade with them. He stressed that economic embargoes on South Africa and Rhodesia cannot work as long as there is a conviction in the Western powers that they cannot survive without trade with the rebels in Rhodesia and the racists in South Africa. President Nyerere stressed that he hoped the Western powers would back UN and other pressures to bring down those regimes.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere today held talks with the visiting foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Genscher, at the State House in Dar es Salaam. The president and Mr Genscher discussed the situation in Namibia and they agreed that the five Western countries should continue with their efforts to seek a permanent solution to the Namibian problem. The two leaders also discussed the situation in Zimbabwe and the Horn of Africa.

The talks were also attended by the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Mkapa; the French ambassador to Tanzania, Mr (Latayad); and other Tanzanian and French officials.

The West German foreign minister also called on the prime minister, Ndugu Sokoine, after his meeting with Mwalimu Nyerere.

Dinner Honors Genscher

LD272106Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ndugu Mkapa has said the Salisbury conference runs counter to aspirations of genuine self-determination and independence which motivate those fighting under the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Ndugu Mkapa says the settlement is a hoax, calculated as it is to legitimize the white minority regime in Salisbury. The warning was sounded in Dar es Salaam tonight by Ndugu Mkapa at a dinner he hosted in honor of the visiting West German foreign minister, Mr Genscher.

Ndugu Mkapa said by excluding the Patriotic Front, the so-called internal settlement would, therefore, continue supporting the armed struggle and the negotiations which had common objectives with the armed struggle.

UGANDA

AMIN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO AS-SADAT ON LARNACA DEATHS

LD251522Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has sent a condolence message to President as-Sadat of Egypt upon the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnaca Airport. He said: I have learned with deep sorrow the tragic death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnaca airport in Cyprus and Mr Yusuf as-Siba'i, who was assassinated. At this time of grief my family, the government and the people of Uganda join me in extending to you, and through you to the families of the deceased and the people of Egypt, our heartfelt condolences.

Your Excellency, the death of your countrymen is not only a loss to Egypt, but to Africa and the Arab world. We mourn this death, their death, in the spirit of true brotherhood as manifested in the Afro-Arab solidarity and cooperation under your wise and able chairmanship. May almighty Allah grant them eternal rest.

Please accept, your Excellency and dear brother, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

ZAIRE

MILITARY COUP ATTEMPTED; 250 OFFICERS ARRESTED

PA2722137 Paris AFP in English 2136 GMT 27 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Brussels, Feb 27 (AFP)--Zaire security forces have arrested 250 army officers following an abortive coup attempt against President Mobutu Sese Seko, an exiled anti-Mobutu organisation said here today.

The Belgian-based Zaire committee, which claimed last week that 2,000 villagers had been massacred in the Idiofa region, said the officers were arrested between February 20 and 26.

A spokesman for the committee said today: "These officers risk death if they have not already been executed."

The spokesman said the coup was planned while President Mobutu--in power since June 1965--was on a tour of West Germany, Belgium and France.

The plotters decided instead to wait and seize the president on his return, but they were betrayed by a colonel and the coup failed, he said.

The committee (?made) a request to Belgian Foreign Minister Henry Simonet to make every effort to have an international committee of inquiry sent to Zaire.

The organisation also urged the recall of all Belgian military advisers from Zaire and an end to arms sales.

The committee said that among the officers arrested were the defence ministry's [words indistinct] two general staff members Col Kalemda and Major Kalume, the national police [word indistinct] head adjutant C.L. Muepu, presidential security officer Maj Ianubulsan, some Mirage jet fighter pilots and two Air-Zaire national airline pilots. [passage indistinct]

ANGOLA

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM THREE-COUNTRY TOUR

LD271130Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister Lopo Do Nascimento returned to the People's Republic of Angola yesterday after visiting Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. During his tour, Do Nascimento contacted the leaders of these three countries and signed a number of cooperation agreements with them.

DPRK VICE PREMIER CHONG ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD271130Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Test] A Korean Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, a nember of that party's Central Committee and a vice premier of that fraternal country's government, arrived in Luanda yesterday afternoon to exchange experience with the MPLA-Labor Party and to study ways of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki and his entourage, who will stay in Angola for 6 days, were met at Belas Airport by Comrade Pasqual Luvualu, foreign affairs secretary of the party Central Committee, and by the Korean ambassador to Angola.

MEETING TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE PROPOSED

LD242030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

["Pool item]

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, February 23 (MAP)--Angola has proposed a new meeting of delegations of the two countries in order to normalize relations with Zaire.

This proposal, which follows a denouncement made Friday that Angola is preparing subversion and war, is contained in a message addressed by the Angolan head of state to president Mobutu Sese Seko, quoted by the Zaire agency "AZAP". The Angolan president said in his message that "no aggression on the part of the People's Republic of Angola will be directed against the Republic of Zaire, nor any intervention in its internal affairs".

The Angolan president also stressed he will do everything possible to normalize relations between the two countries and stated his will to rapidly find a solution to the problems discussed proposing the continuation of negotiations which were held in Brazzaville in January.

These negotiations have led the Zaire president to think of a certain progress, but his opinion has been shattered by the declaration of Luanda radio of the Angolan vice-premier that he considered the discussions could have no success because of the position taken by Zaire. [sentence as received]

BOTSWANA

RHODESIAN FORCES AMBUSH BOTSWANA PATROL

TA2810562 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 28 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Gaborone, Botswana, Feb 28 (AFP)--Rhodesian forces ambushed a Botswana armed forces patrol late yesterday killing several men, a military spokesman said here today.

He said the ambush occurred near Lesoma, in the Kazungula area, near the common border of Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

Botswana armed forces chief, General Mopati Merafhe, went to the ambush site early today, he added.

The incident was described here as one of the most serious involving forces of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO CALLS SITHOLE PLAN TO BUY OFF GUERRILLAS 'FUTILE'

LD2720122 Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] One of the most submissive puppets of Zimbabwe, Ndaganingi Chikandiwana Sithole, has drawn up another futile plan [words indistinct] the Zimbabwean people's revolution.

In the plan, which was drawn up by (Neville Romains), a former CIA agent now in the USA, the traitor Ndabaningi Sithole is offering Zimbabwean freedom fighters $1000 each in place of the Zimbabwe (?for which we are fighting). The money to finance the treacherous scheme will be supplied by the capitalist countries of the USA, Britain, France, West Germany and Belgium, with an aim to prevent genuine independence, to preserve their (?exploiter) [word indistinct] in Zimbabwe.

(Neville Romains) is Ndabaningi Sithole's personal adviser; he was born in apartheid South Africa and is a prosperous businessman who hopes to invest in a neocolonialist Zimbabwe.

According to sources within the (?circles) of the Zimbabwean African puppet group, (Neville Romains) has been the direct link between the American imperialists and the puppets, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau. Last year he initiated the existing union between Ndabaningi Sithole's treacherous group and Chirau's puppet ZUPO.

RHODESIA

MORE PROTECTED VILLAGES FOR BLACKS TO BE BUILT

LD2710482 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Rhodesian tribesmen in the south of the country, many of whom are hard hit by terrorism, are to benefit from seven new protected villages. Security forces say more than 20,000 black Rhodesians will live under security force protection in protected villages to be erected throughout the area. A security force spokesman today told the RBC news service the aim of the protected villages is to isolate terrorists and limit their subversion of local tribesmen.

SOUTH AFRICA

NUJOMA INTERVIEWED ON SWAPO STRUGGLE IN S-W AFRICA

LD271128Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1006 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The question of majority rule was "out," and SWAPO was not even fighting for majority rule, the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, said on SABC TV last night. He was being interviewed in America by an SABC TV representative. "We are fighting to seize power in Namibia for the benefit of the Namibian people," he said.

"We are revolutionaries, we are not counter-revolutionaries. You can talk to Kapuuo or Kerina (black leaders in South-West Africa/Namibia) and all those reactionaries about majority rule, but not to SWAPO.

'INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTABLE' SOLUTION TO S-W AFRICA SOUGHT

LD271140Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said on Friday that while an internationally acceptable solution in South-West Africa/Namibia seemed unlikely, South Africa would still lean over backwards to achieve one.

Mr Botha also said that a parliamentary debate on the territory would not be held until it could be done without affecting the safety of the peoples there.

"An internationally accepted solution in South-West Africa seems to me unlikely," he said during an opposition motion on government policies.

"But we will still be patient. We will still lean over backwards to get a high priority for international acceptance if it is possible.

"But we cannot allow the territory to fall into the hands of a Marxist tyranny," he said.

Mr Botha said an internationally acceptable solution seemed unlikely in spite of all the efforts South Africa had made. It was the people of the territory who had asked that South African troops remain there.

"But South Africa is being asked to reduce its troops to a level which military experts say is lower than the minimum needed to guarantee the safety of the people there," he said.

South Africa had agreed to elections on a basis of one man one vote for the territory as a whole, and to the removal of discrimination based solely on colour.

Mr Botha said the problem was that, with the accession to power of the Carter administration in the United States, there had been a reassessment of the Russian role in the world and in the way in which Africa was viewed.

"In the inner circles of the administration, the thinking is more or less that there is actually no place for a white government in Africa," he said.

"They are therefore afraid to be associated with any form of white government. America does not see it in its long-term interests to have any form of cooperation with any government in Africa that has a white skin."

Mr Botha said Rhodesia should be allowed a chance to find its own internal solution, reached by agreement between the prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, and black leaders.

It was the interests of the whole region that the greatest possible degree of acceptance for such a solution could be found so that sanctions against Rhodesia could be lifted, he stated.

S. AFRICA PLANS TO END COLOR DISCRIMINATION

LD271142Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1021 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--The removal of discrimination on the basis of color was part of the government's program of principles, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Friday. Mr Botha was speaking on a private member's motion introduced by Mr Japier Basson [PFP Bezuidenhout], requesting the government to do away with harmful policies which played into the hands of South Africa's enemies in the outside world. The removal of discrimination, however, was a matter of funds, time, as well as the question of taking the people with you.

While the United States was "frying" in its own security, with atomic bombs as the last resort for its safety, the whites of South Africa sat with the reality of disruption and disintegration which had taken place in the rest of Africa, fearful that if the government were to do away too quickly with safeguards for the whites and other minority groups, they would in fact be destroying themselves.

One could not blame the whites of South Africa for their attitude considering the disruption and confusion of the rest of the continent.

Where on the African Continent were there countries with independent judiciaries, free political parties, flourishing cities and economic growth? The government was looking into discrimination practices to see how these could be softened or eliminated. "I do not say this is the end of the road, but it is our honest desire to move along this road."

ZAMBIA

ZAMBIAN MINISTER DENIES CHARGES OF 'HIDDEN CENSORSHIP'

LD271044Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] The minister of information, broadcasting and tourism, Mr Unia Mwila, today strongly denied charges made by some members of parliament that the government censors news which appears in the press. Dismissing the charges leveled at his ministry during the debate on the estimate of revenue and expenditure in Parliament, Mr Mwila said suspicions of hidden censorship expressed in the house are unfounded

PRESIDENT KAUNDA, JOSHUA NKOMO INTERVIEWED ON RHODESIA

LD280435Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2010 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Interview with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and coleader of the Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo conducted in Lusaka by correspondent Richard Lindley--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Lindley] President Kaunda, both Britain and America have been very careful indeed not to condemn the internal settlement that seems well on the way now to being reached in Rhodesia. What do you say to it?

[Kaunda] This so-called settlement you are talking about, what does it say about ending the rebellion? What does it say about bringing to an end the rebellion against the British crown, against the British people, against the whole of mankind? What are you going to say to the Security Council? You know the Russians are there. You know the Chinese are there. You took it yourselves to the Security Council. And do you think they are going to accept a sellout thing like that?

[Lindley] What that so-called internal agreement does do, it promises black majority rule.

[Kaunda] How do I know? How do I know? Where is it? You want me to believe from the noises you are hearing from Salisbury, rainy season noises, that there is an internal settlement now which is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole? How do you know that?

[Lindley] What happens now? Is there now any alternative to war?

[Kaunda] There is an alternative to war. Find an honest and sincere settlement to bring legality to Rhodesia, to end the rebellion against the British crown, as I have said already, and we ourselves here in Zambia did say after our Maputo conference of last year that the British-American initiative did form an honest basis at least to move us toward a settlement. Now I ask again--I have been asking all along the line--who has buried, who has frozen the Anglo-American initiative? You people are making a mistake of making Rhodesia a pat subject in your country; and if you are accused of racism by the whole Continent of Africa do not be surprised. I know Jim Callaghan is not a racist. I know David Owen is not a racist. But you are going to be judged not by what one man does but what the British Government and British people do. The issue is follow up on the Anglo-American initiative....

[Lindley] But in what way?

[Kaunda] Remove Smith.

[Lindley] How are we to do that?

[Kaunda] Put Carver there. You said so in your own initiative.

[Lindley] But Mr president, the British have been trying to remove Mr Smith for 12 years now; we have not succeeded.

[Kaunda] Then allow the Patriotic Front to do so.

[Lindley} And is that the only alternative?

[Kaunda] Well, if you cannot carry on with the Anglo-American initiative, Richard, do not make nosies about the Patriotic Front; let them fight Ian Smith and defeat him on the battleground. It will be bloody, and no sensible persons wants to see that.

[Lindley] It seems to me that you are saying that if we in the West cannot bring down Mr Smith even now, then we have no alternative but to back the Patriotic Front?

[Kaunda] I am afraid yes, that is what I am saying. I say I am afriad because it may be difficult for you people to swallow. But we have been saying this, my colleagues and I have been saying this all the way since 1965--1966 rather. Unless you move and move quickly to put things right, the gun is going to decide in place of reason, and I am not saying there is no reasoning behind the gun because whoever takes up a gun to fight for a cause has a lot of gray matter upstairs, and you people do not seem to understand this at all. It is taking place now, it is taking shape, and I fear the holocaust is just round the corner while you are thrilled with noises from Salisbury. Can you not get to see reason?

[Lindley] So you see absolutely no alternative for us at all. If we cannot do it we must leave it to those who can, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

[Kaunda] Precisely. It is as simple as that. You cannot even follow up, Richard, on your own proposals, the Anglo-American initiative. It is there in black and white--why have you not implemented that? Why, we ask. That is an honest attempt to try to find a solution to a difficult situation admittedly, but why cannot you even follow up your own attempts, your own proposals? Am I going to be made to believe that Americans, with all their might, the British, with all their might--the might of their fading colonial power now--but still you have power at least to remove Smith.

[Lindley] You have expressed your horror at the way the ravening wolves of colonialism and racism, as you put it, are being replaced in Africa by the plundering tiger with its deadly cubs, talking, I suppose, about Russia and countries like Cuba. Why is it then that it is now believed that you are allowing the Cubans to play a much bigger role in training Nkomo's men?

[Kaunda] I said what I said at that time in relation to a specific subject.

[Lindley] Angola?

[Kaunda] Angola. When you say why am I allowing the Cubans to train guerrillas in Zambia--Zambians are training guerrillas in Zambia. But it is true that guerrillas are training in other countries as well. And maybe you are talking about Cubans in other countries, not in Zambia. In Zambia we train them ourselves.

[Lindley] It is reported that Cubans are escorting Nkomo's recruits, or soldiers in training, to and from camps in Angola and here in Zambia?

[Kaunda] That does not mean that they are training here in Zambia. If I thought it was necessary for Cubans or Russians to train Patriotic Front guerrillas here in Zambia, on Zambian soil, there is nothing to stop me from doing that. I will do it tomorrow. At the moment there is no need as yet, but the moment that need arises, I would have them do so.

[Lindley] How would that need arise?

[Kaunda] By developments in southern Africa.

[Lindley] What do we do now?

[Kaunda] Either the Anglo-American initiative is revived and followed swiftly, or follow behind the Patriotic Front.

[Lindley] Here in Lusaka President Kaunda dismisses those rainy season noises coming from Salisbury. No internal settlement will settle anything. The choice for Britain is simple he says: Either get rid of Mr Smith or finally admit you are a toothless bulldog and hand the job over to the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, led in Mozambique by Robert Mugabe and here in Zambia by Joshua Nkomo. When I talked to him yesterday Mr Nkomo had just returned from a meeting in Mozambique at which the two leaders had condemned the Salisbury agreement as a treacherous deal reached with the connivance and assistance of British and U.S. colonialists. They totally rejected the possibility that they might be drawn into it.

[Nkomo] They do not understand what power is. Power is not sitting in Parliament. Power is sitting in Parliament basing your sitting in Parliament on the real power of the state. That is the army, the police, the civil service and the judiciary. And these four organs of state remain firmly in the hands of the minority.. Add to this an economy which is controlled by those people, then you have nothing. As a matter of fact, if Smith wanted he can give independence to those fellows and bless it in 6 days, he conducts a coup and that is the end of it. Is that what those fellows want?

[Lindley] So it is no transfer of power?

[Nkomo] There is no transfer of power. Power remains firmly in the hands of the minority.

[Lindley] Why is it that so many people still think, despite your denials, that you can be in some way detached from Mr Mugabe to go and join, to cooperate, in what is going on in Salisbury?

[Nkomo] Well, they think in terms of British politicians, who do not say what they mean. I say what I mean. When I mean no, I mean no. When I say I fight, I mean fighting. When I say I will talk, I mean talking. So I do not say things which I do not mean. I am not given to tell a lie and calling it politics. I say exactly what I mean. And if those people continue to dream, they can continue to dream. People are free to dream, and I know exactly where I stand.

[Lindley] The British and Americans still hope that there is some sort of middle ground between what is going on in Salisbury, the internal agreement, and you, the Patriotic Front. What do you say to that?

[Nkomo] There is no middle ground to the independence and freedom of a people. You are either free or in bondage, you cannot be two, you cannot be halfway. We cannot compromise with the future of our country. We are not here demanding something peculiar to Zimbabwe. We are demanding that which the Britons have, that which the Americans have. It cannot be halved; It has got to be total. That is all there is to it.

[Lindley] You now say that it is not really necessary to have elections before independence. You say that is because it would be dangerous to do so. But is not the real reason simply that you would loose the elections?

[Nkomo] That is nonsense. We have thousands of young people who are sacrificing their lives--not sacrificing their political fame, their lives. And they do not drop from trees. They come from families; they are supported by families. These thousands of young people are determined to give their lives for independence, and you say that we have no support. We have the complete support of the country. The dream about the Muzorewa support is just a convenient thing by the British, who finally want to rig the elections and say Muzorewa--what we meant is that Muzorewa has in fact--support in fact he has. [sentence as heard] This is a preparation for a manipulation of the vote. We have complete support of our people, let me tell you that. I would not be frightened of it. But what have we been fighting for? For one man, one vote--to put in our pocket? No, to give it to the people to make a decision.

[Lindley] Would it be fair to say that you believe you will take control of a future Zimbabwe now as a victorious general, rather than as a politician?

[Nkomo] Now look, I am not fighting to get Zimbabwe as a victorious general or as a politician. What I am doing is to free Zimbabwe as I tried by talking for 30 years. I failed. I tried even after having been persecuted by Smith. I was patient enough to talk to him believing that now the fighting has gone on 10 years possibly we will get something. I discovered we cannot. So I have said it is hopeless; let us fight. But in fighting, you are fighting that the other person must change his mind and talk. This is all we were talking with the British, because it is the military force that has brought about the talking. Then if talking means the end of a situation, the military have won. This is what it is. War is not necessarily fighting to the end, killing everybody. It is fighting people to bring sense into their heads. That is what we are doing.

[Lindley] But you have seen the reaction of Mr Smith so far to your guerrilla war, despite the intensity that it now possesses. Do you think that you are going to impress him sufficiently to come to agreement with you?

[Nkomo] Now look, my dear, Smith grabbed his so-called independence and he said he had solved the problem. He did not want to talk to anybody, even the British, and they know it and you know it. Now Smith was not prepared to talk. Smith is now prepared to talk--and even talk some type of one man, one vote--because of the war. Whether you like it or not, this is the situation. If he has not come to the real one man, one vote, we are still going to give him a few shots and he will turn the thing to the people. That is what we are doing.

[Lindley] How near to the gates of Salisbury are you going to have to take the war before Mr Smith accepts your proposals?

[Nkomo] We are very near, we are very near, my dear, nearer than you think. It is because Smith has got these unthinking people who have disturbed the course of events by jumping in and pulling Smith outside the international arena where we had put him in. By the end of those talks which Britain had started--not that we accept the British talks, the so-called Anglo-American talks--but that Britain had started the ball rolling. [sentence as heard] But unfortunately when Dr Owen put his proposals on the table, he had other proposals under the table.

[Lindley] What do you mean?

[Nkomo] I mean that the British in fact, when they talked to us, they were trying to keep us going when they were negotiating for an agreement with the bishop and others. Now I will tell you where I get this: Dr Owen's replies in the House of Commons. Dr Owen first says he will not say one thing or another until he gets the proposals. Then before the end of the House of Commons he goes on to say it is a step in the right direction. Now that is in favor, a step in the right direction, and I welcome it. Now he had said he was not going to say anything one way or the other, but before the end he was now saying it is a step in the right direction, and I welcome this. Then he says he is going to push us to join Smith. Now this is where we say Dr Owen and the Americans have been conniving with the regime and now they have pushed the regime where they wanted them to be, they want to push us into this evil plan. We are not going to do that.

[Lindley] Do you think it is entirely malevolence that people believe you are holding your forces back for a future civil war with Mr Mugabe's wing of the front?

[Nkomo] My dear, there is a Patriotic Front. This is propaganda by the British, by yourselves, the British press, and you want people to believe that.

[Lindley] Why do we want that to be believed?

[Nkomo] Because you profit in chaos; that is what the British do. You confuse things and out of chaos you get what you want. You believe you will get that--you will not get it. There will be no civil war between ZAPU and ZANU--none. We understand each other, we are fighting together.

[Lindley] How many guerrillas do you now have in training and in Rhodesia?

[Nkomo] Do you think I am going to tell you?

[Lindley] Why not?

[Nkomo] If I tell you, you want me to tell Smith how many guerrillas we are. You can be certain we have thousands. That is as far as I can tell you; we have thousands.

[Lindley] What about the figure of 40,000 that it seems the Americans and British now accept for the entire Patriotic Front?

[Nkomo] No, it is too conservative.

[Lindley] Too conservative?

[Nkomo] That is what I can tell you; that is all I can say. You think we have been here playing darts.

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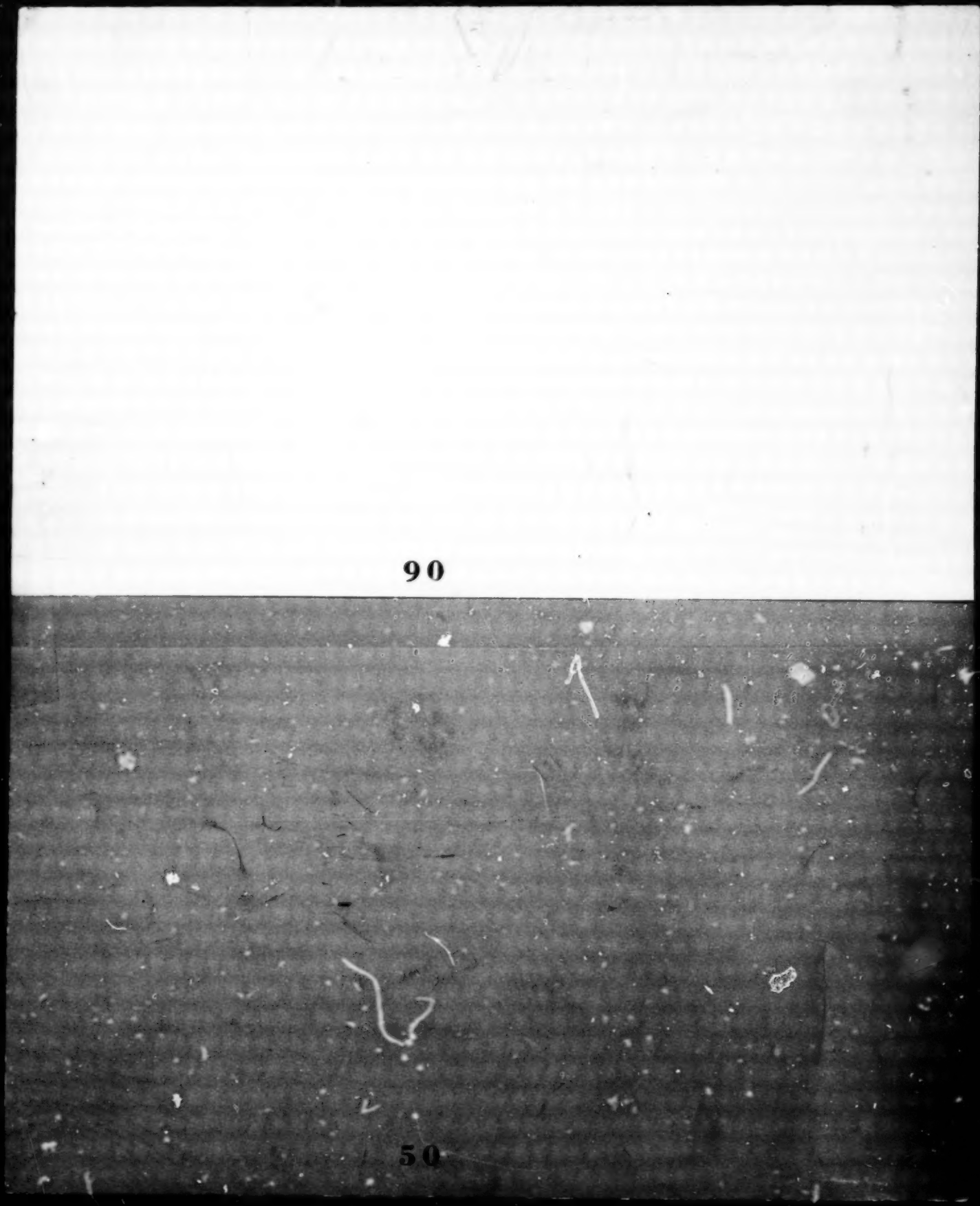
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